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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A power supply device having several switch-mode power supplies connected in parallel to supply at least one load (32), each switch-mode power supply generating an output current I_0 and an output voltage $U_0(I_0, R_L)$ that is a function of the output current I_0 and a load resistance R_L , and having a control device for each switch-mode power supply, wherein the control device has a first stage (50) having a P element (54) that receives a P element input voltage which is derived from the output voltage $U_0(I_0, R_L)$, and generates a P element control voltage U_{VS} , that is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the first stage being active when $0 \leq I_0 \leq I_{0P}$,
a second stage (60) having a current imaging circuit which reproduces the output current I_0 of the respective switch-mode power supply and generates an output current control voltage U_P which is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the second stage being active when $I_{0P} \leq I_0 \leq I_{0S}$, and
a third stage (70) having an amplifier circuit (74) which amplifies a signal proportional to the output current I_0 and generates an amplified output current control voltage $m \cdot U_S$ which is used to control the respective switch-mode power supply, the third stage being active when $I_{0S} \leq I_0 \leq I_K$,
wherein I_{0P} is a first threshold value of the output current I_0 ; I_{0S} is a second threshold value of the output current I_0 ; and I_K characterizes a short circuit current limitation.
2. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 1, wherein the second stage is also active when $I_{0S} \leq I_0$.
3. (Currently amended) A power supply device according to claim 1 wherein I_{0P} is a first threshold value of the output current I_0 which characterizes the limit of a normal operating range; and I_{0S} is a second threshold value of the output current I_0 which

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characterizes the limit of an operating range with a heavier load; and ~~I_K~~ characterizes a short-circuit current limitation.

4. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 1, wherein the control device has a pulse width modulation circuit (80) which receives the P element control voltage U_{VS} , the output current control voltage U_p and the amplified output current control voltage U_S and generates a control signal U_T for the respective switch-mode power supply in response thereto.
5. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 4, wherein the first stage (50) has a voltage divider (51, 52, 53) that generates a P element input voltage proportional to the output voltage U_0 .
6. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 5, wherein the P element (54) of the first stage (50) has an operational amplifier, one of whose inputs receives the P element input voltage and whose other input receives a first reference voltage U_{REF1} and whose output emits the P element control voltage U_{VS} .
7. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 6, wherein the operational amplifier (54) is connected to the pulse width modulation circuit (80) via a blocking diode (36).
8. (Previously presented) A power supply device according claim 1, wherein the second stage (60) has a transformer element (62) that is connected in parallel to the main transformer element (26) of the respective switch-mode power supply and generates an output signal that is proportional to the output current I_0 of the switch-mode power supply.
9. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 8, wherein downstream from the transformer element (62), a zener diode (63) and an RC circuit (64,

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- 65) are connected which generate the output current control voltage U_p as a function of the transformer output signal when $I_0 \geq I_{0p}$, U_p being proportional to I_0 .
10. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 1, wherein the third stage (70) is connected downstream from the second stage (60) and the output current control voltage U_p , which is proportional to the output current I_0 of the switch-mode power supply, forms the input signal of the third stage (70).
11. (Previously presented) A power supply device according claim 1, wherein the third stage (70) is connected in parallel to the second stage (60) and has a further current imaging circuit which reproduces the output current I_0 of the switch-mode power supply.
12. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 10 wherein the third stage (70) has an amplifier circuit (74) one of whose inputs is connected to the current imaging circuit via a further RC circuit (72, 73) and whose other input is connected to the reference voltage U_{REF3} and whose output emits the amplified output current control voltage mU_s .
13. (Original) A power supply device according to claim 12, wherein the amplifier circuit (74) of the third stage (70) is designed in such a way that it has a high amplification factor $m \gg 1$.
14. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 11, wherein the third stage (70) has an amplifier circuit (74) one of whose inputs is connected to the current imaging circuit via a further RC circuit (72, 73) and whose other input is connected to the reference voltage U_{REF3} and whose output emits the amplified output current control voltage mU_s .

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15. (Previously presented) A power supply device according to claim 14, wherein the amplifier circuit (74) of the third stage (70) is designed in such a way that it has a high amplification factor $m \gg 1$.